SUMPAY MUNING APRIL 13; 1262

Second News Every prie who has sojourned any migh of time in the regions where JEFF Lavis claims dominion understands very well what this expression pleans. In this city, we have been regaled with a redundancy of that peculiar species of intelligence, especially so during the last few days, when it was necessary to keep the dupes in heart under their late defeat. The following article taken from the Louisville Democrat shows that these veracious people do not confine their perations at home :

charged for the exems. "

CONNOR & BRO.

CONNOB & BRO-

CONNOR & BRO.

CONNO & BRO.

CONNOR & BRO.

CONNOR A BRO.

TERRASS BROTHER, No. 7 Market street

CONNOR & BRO.,

MISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 5 COLLEGE STREET

cw Wlock just received and for sale

bedies SALT, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

O half bbls. Coal Oll, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

150 dozen BROOMS, for asie by CONNOR & BRO.

D boxes Yeast POWDERS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO

100 grow MATCHES, for sale by CUNNOR & BRO.

25 boxes Star CANDLES, for sale by CONNOR & BRO

s SALMON, f r sale by

HERRING, for sale by

s SHAD, for sale by

abla: TROUT, for sale by

In. GIDER, for anic by

boxes Dried Scaled, for sale by

Regt NAILS, for sale by

5 bags MEAL, for sale by

O masks HAMS, for sale by

O ansks SIDES, for sale by

S ubis Onion SETS, for sale by

50 hars lite coffee.

arch 15-1m .

ap&

bexes COEFEE, for sale by CONNOR & CO.

VINEGAR, for sale by CONNOR A BRO.

kits MACREREL, for male by CONNOR & BRO.

bbls. MACKUREL, for sale by COKNOR & BRO

Boxes dried HERING, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

bbls Crushed Sugar, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

OO but FLOUR, for sale by CONNOR & BRO

OO hhis fine POTATOES, for sale by UONNOR & BRO.

boxes fresh Garden SEED, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

O tierces Canyassed RAMS, with a large lot of all sorts of Goods, which we will close out low, at ar old stand, No. 5 College street.

ap 8

B. B. CONNOR & BRO

UNDRIES

10 cases BLACK TEA.
20 barrole Crushed and Powdered SUGAR.
50 boxes Virgina TOBACCO.
50 boxes Star CANDLES.

FOR SOUTHERN MONEY

SS boxes SODA, 7 the cuch

13 casks do. 112 lbs cach. sobbis. MOLASSIS.

50 boxes ground GINGER 50,000 SEGARS.

10 bbls. Tanner's OIL. to boxes TUMBLERS.

10 kegs BUTTER, fresh

thof which we will sell for Southern mone

\$25 REWAED.

GERMAN, by the name of H. S. WEHER, belong-ing to Cot. McCoos's regiment, 9th Ohio Infantry, as to my stable on the 22d, and hired a Horse, art, and Harness. The Horse is white, eleven

high, about ten years old, fetlocks trimmed

the establishment. The above reward will be the establishment. The above reward will be for any information that will lead to the recovery the property. H. H. HANMER.

HORSE STOLEN.

low to close out Consignments,

for Phis. Salt, for sale by

AS ROPE, for sale by

50 boxes BOAP, for sale by

16) chests TEA, for sale by

12 cadies TEA, for sale by

O cisks SODA, for sale by

12 half chests TEA, for sale by

Jaz Coal OIL, for sale by

Bogus News .- Canadian papers contique to receive astounding news from the South. Only last week one of them had accounts private and confidential, of an overwhelming Federal defeat somewhere down in Tennessee, we believe; and last Friday the Montreal Commercial Adver-

iser had the following:
"We have reliable information that the Federal fleet, acting against Island No 10, has met with a succession of disasters. The flagship Benton has been captured by the Confederates, and other gunboats.

The St. Louis correspondent of the same journal, under date March 29, writes as follows:

"The Federals have given up the assault on Island No. 10, and have had to fall back to Cairo with the loss of the flagship Benton, the largest of the fleet, which became so crippled as to be unmanageable and was carried by the strong current of the Mississippi past the Island and became a prize.'

This is only a specimen of much of the same sort of trash published in Canada, and probably accepted as sober fact. Such enterprise in procuring news is re-

THE WEATHER AT THE ANTIPODES .-The London Times' Melbourne correspondent writes that the people of South Luntralla had first passont them riod of excessive heat. The early part of summer was unusually cold : but on the 14th and 15th of January the heat became excessive. Various therembineters indicated 100 degrees, 106 degrees, 108 degrees," and even 111 degrees in the shade. On the second day the heat was accompanied by a powerful gale from the northward, 'feeling like that from a furnace, or that which has passed over a surface of heat." The writer states that such visitations are usual, happening only once in three or four years. In 1853, during one of those hot blasts, the thermometer rose to 117 deg. in the shade, continuing, however, at that figure for about an hour only.

The Boston Courier objects to Parson Brownlow's "apparent profanity." We don't believe that the good parson ever swears. He has repeatedly assured us that he never swore an oath, never play ed a card, never took a drink of liquor, never went to the theatre, never attended a horse-race, never told a lie, never broke the Sabbath, never voted the Democratic ticket, never wore whiskers, and never kissed any woman but his wife .- Tou.

There is a young man living in a neighboring town who recently got a divorce from his wife on account of "incompatibility." About three weeks after the separation the once-was wife fell heir to about \$20,000. The late husband is very anxious for a reunion, but his wife complains that she is now more severely afflicted with "incompatibility" than ever before.

A Boston deacon was once overheard to pray in this way : "Oh Lord, we would not presume to dictate, but we would suggest that a revival of religion is very much need Another deacon once offered the fol lowing: "Oh Lord, we hope we are right for we are very decided!" Both of theprayers are representatives of a large class.

(Scarre, a barber's shep.) Young Swell: I say Thompson, d you think I shall ever lave whiskers?" Thompson, (after careful xamination: Well, sir. I really don't think as you ever will-leastway; not to speak of?" Young Swell: That's author bards for my Pap-I mean Governor-bas plenty!" Thompson, (facetiously 2) 'Yes, atr, but p'r'aps you take after your Ma!"

Pat was to bring Mr. Black to get a sate in is office, one slay, and not being acquainted with tipe article. Inquired what it was for To prevent papers and other attletes which are placed in it from being bornt to case fice," said Mr. B. An' sare, will meshine ever burn that is put in that thing?" "No Well, this, yer honor; yeld better he after getting into that same thing when ye die

Fron the National Intelligencer. Cotton Raising at the South.

DEBATE IN THE CONFEDERATE SENATE.

The Richmond Enquirer furnishes the following report of the recent debate in the Confederate Senate on cotton-raising at the South, which was alluded to in the Intelligencer of yesterday. The debate took place on the 12th ultimo:

The resolution which was sent to the senate from the House of Representatives proposed to advise the planters of the Confederacy to abstain from raising He protested warmly against the grosset. cotton and tobacco this year and to deof themselves exclusively to the production of grain and provisions.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippl, moved to lay this resolution on the table, for the surpose of allowing him to introduce a sill to curtail the cotton crop for the year 1862.

The measure proposed by Mr. Brown provides that no planter or head of a family shall sow more cotton seed than will produce more than three bales of the staple for himself, and one hale for each of the hands employed in the cul-ture during the year 1862; and, in case of exceeding this number, the penalty shall be \$40 fine for leach bale; and, further, that the planter or head of famly shall be required to swear to the exact number of balks raised during the year, and to be treated as a perjurer if he swears falsely.

Mr. Brown said that the resolution of the House was not of the slightest use in the world. If anything, it would have a bad effect, inasmuch as it virtually offered a premium for treachery. Patriotic citizens would not plant any cotton, with or without the resolution but the large class of grasping Sylocks, bent on gain and personal aggrandizement, would pay no attention to the advice of Congress; and for these Mr. Brown would have a compulsory law. He conceived that a large cotton crop this year would be ruinous to us, since the labor of plantations would be withdrawn from the production of provisions absolutely needful for the support of our armies and our people. He thought that if there was evil in the cotton crop we should strike at the root, or take it by the throat. Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, said the

gentleman was mistaken as to the number of unpatriotic planters. The class, in his judgment, was very small.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, suggested that was unconstitutional. The forfeiture of the forty dollars per bale was an indirect this purpose, under the constitution, must be originated in the House of Represen-

Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, said that if any power was laid down clearly in the constitution of the old Government and in the new it was the definition of the pewers of Congress regarding the punishment of the crimes of treason, of piracy, and of felony on the high seas. Here it is clearly laid down that Congress cannot create crime. Apart from the unconstitutionality of the proposition, Mr. Wigfall objected to the measure proposed for other reasons. He was not sure that it was good policy for us to neglect raising cotton. Unless we continue to raise the staple in abundance, England would would be difficult for us to monopolize the markets of the world. If we raised no cotton in 1862 it would keep the price up so high that it would pay the other nations of the world to invest largely. This is the policy most desired by English statesmen, and it is that which has prevented the raising the blockade.

Mr. Brown could not understand why a bill to punish people for not burning cotton likely to fall into the hands of the enemy was not unconstitutional when me to punish the production of the article was. He conceived that in time of war the powers of Congress were augmented, and that it is was quife different from

often to fall into the hands of the enemy. were guilty of treason; for it is giving aid and comfort to the foe, and that is treason, and treason is one of the crimes defined by the constitution. Mr. Clay denied, also, that the constitution was so and contracted them in peace. The constitution was the same always.

Mr. Barnwell, of South Carolina, was not prepared to abandon the cultivation of cotton under any circumstances, though he admitted a great deal of labor should be bestowed upon the production of supplies, especially at this juncture. On the cultivation of cotton and increase of supplies for market depend not only our sources of wealth, but our importance, and consequence, and weight with foreign nations. All our interests appeal to us never to give it up. We must raise it, hold it, and fight for it. We must let the world know that we have it, and that we will sell it cheap, and that we will light to keep it from our enemy and to protect it. We should not only protect

tion of articles of subsistence, but we must keep up the cultivation of that which gives us position in the world as a nation, and by which we will control the world. We must have a monopoly of all the markets. We begin to find out that we have not a monopoly, that cotton can be produced elsewhere. Plentiful crops, low prices, and enperiority of the article will alone achieve our ends. These at the end of the war will give us our form-er preponderance. The proposition of the gentleman from Mississippi (Mc. Brown) excited his unfeigned astonishment. He had conceived it to be a long settled principle that this Government, or one with similar powers, could not create a crime under the common law. camption of authority he had ever

Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, would like the vote direct on the resolution, and for this purpose asked that the motion to lay on the table be withdrawn.

This was done and the resolution was put upon its passage, and debate regular-

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, objected to the bill of Mr. Brown, for two reasons : First, he did not wish to tax the patriotism of the planters, and, secondly, the want of power of Congress to interfere with the internal affairs of any of the States .-The policy which diminishes the supply of cotton will hold out no inducements for England to break up the blockade .-By keeping cotton scarce and high, its production is stimulated in other countries; India, for instance. If we are denied admission to the markets for several incentives are given to its production elsewhere. To bring about this state of things and to become the main producer is the secret of all British legislation -This stimulates the planters in their tropical colonies to raise cotton under any disadvantage; otherwise their interests as manufacturers would have compelled them to raise the blockade. "Cotton is a source of power and influence only so long as we can raise and keep it in vast quantities at low prices. As to the constitutionality of the bill proposed by Mr. Brown, Mr. Hunter said the Confederate States Government had not the least hardly dare do this, much loss the dele- they would are on blin. galed power of the Confederacy. If he

believed that Congress would pass any such act, or the Government possessed any such power, he would pronounce it a most notorious despotism, worse even the measure proposed by the gentleman than that from which we have just es-

Mr. Brown urged that the main object mode of raising revenue, and all bills for of the enemy being to pass down to the Mississippi Valley and seize our cotton, we should prevent any more being there than could be helped. The idea that cotton could be raised in India was, to use a homely phrase, played out. He was in favor of burning all the cotton we now had, and planting no more until the world was disposed to do us justice .we could test the question of cotton raising in India, with no fears as to the result. Regardless of every Power on earth, let us act for ourselves and strike blows for our own superiority.

Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, had long since abandoned the idea that cotton is king. He had arrived at the conclusion that this was a mistake. Nations would violate the laws of nations to supply foster its cultivation, and after the war it | themselves with cotton, and interest was the ruling principle of the world. We have tested the powers of King Cotton, and have found him to be wanting. We must now abandon all dependence on foreign intervention. The English never will interfere, because it is not for their interest. Rather than make war with the United States she would convert her Government into an eleemosynary for the maintenance of her hordes of starving operatives. She would do this because it would be cheaper, and because the darling projects of her statesmen could be fostered and cotton be produced in her colonies. He voted for the resolution for the reason that warning should be given he people to prepare for the continuance Mr. Clay replied that persons allowing of a lengthy war, and that produce must be raised for our subsistence.

Mr. Wigfall acknowledged that cotton was not king, but merely the badge of royalty to him who possessed it. This was the reason England abstained from raising our blockade. She wished to see clastic that it expanded its powers in war | us destroyed as cotton producers, so that she could become raiser as well as spinner, and thus command the world. She abandoned her own West Indies to abolition in order to foster cotton-raising in

The resolution was finally put to vote on its adoption, and lost, an fellows: Yeas-Messrs. Clay, Clark, Davis, Derch, Henry, Mitchell, Sparrow, and emmes R.

Nays-Messrs. Barnwell, Baker, Horner, Hill, Hunter, Johnson, Oldham, Pholon, Peyton, Preston, and Wigfall-11.

NORTHERN GENTLEMEN ASSASSINATED -- On he 11 a, the rebel soldiers in J. ffersonville. President against a Mr Reming to i, a commission in rehant and a narry (he North, for interance of trassonable tentiments, shot him dead on the streets ourselves against our enemy, we should | Two other Yarkes right his were killed will not give our sole strength to the product attempting to escaps from the pixes in coats. BANTEIEN VIRGINIA.

Among the staunchest Union men of Eastern Virginia is Hop. THOMAS L. Urron, who was elected to Congress last May, from the Alexandria District, but was deprived of his seat by some alleged informalitihs in his election. Since the occupation of that part of the State by our forces, he has written a letter to a friend in Philadelphia from which we make an extract expressive of the condition of things there :

Secessionists in your city, by spreading false reports, are endeavoring to deter Union man from returning to their homes in Fairfax, but the effort will be in vain, for they are daily coming back, and what is more, they are kindly received by their Secusion neighbors, who look to them now for protection, and who admit that Virginia has been guilty of the greatest folly, and that Secession is blayed out.

All along the country bordering the lower river there is a great deal of Union senti-ment, not only among the inhabitants, but among the troops, many of whom have been impressed into the tervice. Some fifty of the men, who had eithded the reaming bands of cavairy, and have thus far escaped being impressed into the service, are reported by their families as being somewhere in the for-

they will altempt to make their escape. Captuin Hamilton has been six miles up as many as a hundred of the people, who treated him with the greatest cordiality, and expressed sentiments of loyalty. They say that they only want the protection of the Givernment, and that when the flag is holsted again in that section, bundreds will years, and the price is kept to twenty- flock wit. They state that when the militia five or to thirty cents, see what powerful was being drafted, many of the men exup the river, in order that they might selve the opportunity to escape. They are almost in a famished condition, the country having been despoited of everything in the way of provisions, &c. Captain Hamilton has reliable information

that Fort Lowry, of twelve guns on the Rappshannock, has been abandoned, and that the giver is entirely free, from the mouth to the town of Rappaliannock, about

forty miles up.

Last week he went with a bout's crew up he Youghicomico, and finding a large schooner, fired it. Some of the inhabitants afterward told him that at the time a squad of Rebelviolantry were in the woods within right to go to any of the States and say 100 yards of them, and that the order was how much cotton should-be produced.— given to them to fire on a party, but the meet the sovereignty of the States themselves intused, and told the officer if he fired that

An Ericsson Navy

Captain Ericsson left here yesterday morning, having fully completed arrangements for the rapid construction of Monitors, six new friends have dubbed them, "Yankee Cheese boxes." The construction of these vessels was announced some days ago, but some slight changes having been decided on, for purposes of convenience in the working of the vessel and guns, the matter was delayed a short ime till the department could be conferred with. Now, however, they will be pressed forward in completion with the same degree of energy Capt. Eriesson displayed in the construction of his first vessel. Now that it is fully settled that vessels upon this plan possess superior sea going qualities, and that they can be constructed for a moderate price, comparatively, it is reasonable to expect that we shall soon have an Ericsson navy, that will at least not suffer in comparison with the boasted navies of the old world. These new "Monitors" are to be of superior size and strength, and will possess ample room for the working of the guns and for the aecommodation of the officers and men. They will have greater speed and will be superior vessels in all respects. It will be remembered that the revolving turret of the present vessel is only eight inches thick, and although it is deemed impregnable to any projectile now in use in any of the navies of the world, yet to guard fully against most or all of the contingencies of the future, the turrets of the new vessels are to have a thickness of eleven inches. The Secretary of the navy has acted with a highly commendable alacrity in pushing to a conclusion arrangements for the building of these

Terrible Accident.

A Havana correspondent of the New York Press, writing under date of the 2d in Mexico. Hesays:

We also have confirmed the news I wrote you of, in my last, of a frightful explosion, If took place on the night of the 7th, at a place called San Amireas de Chalchicomula. About two thousand soldlers, principally from the State of Oaxaea, were in their quarters a large building formerly a convent. and a large number of women with them .-Powder and ammunition were carelessly left where sparks from their fires could reach them, and the explosion took place, destroying the building, which buried all in its rum a More than a thousand perished, and some five handred were wounded or horribly mangied.

During the present week several fattures have occurred unions the flour and grain dealers in Romon. One of them was a bosse whose liabilities are reported to be in the vicinity of \$5200,000, the others are for much shadler amounts, but the oggoegate will be upward of \$300,000.

Billitary Glory.

The following article from the Cleaveland Plaindealer will be read by all thoughtful persons, and then re-read again. They will then ask themselves upon what the fame of this General resta? What has he done?

Poor Beauregard.

BEAUTHGARD, the pet General of the Con-federacy, who has been extravagantly lauded by the reliefs for his strategy in warfare, and

on whom greater dependence was placed for the uttimate success of their arms than upon any other man in the army; the handsome creole, worshipped by the rebet daughters of the South, who urged their brothers and sweethearts to cost their fortunes with the gallant and chivalric" leader; BEAUREGER, whose name has been a rallying cry among the impetuous Southern youth, who asked no other favor than to march to bloody graves at his command-has been tremendously licked. The ubiquitous General of French extraction has kept clear of active engagements since that little affair at Bull Run. reserving bimself apparently for some great and decisive field—the Waterloo of the war. He went to that field with the flower of the Southern army, sustained by Gunerals whose military education was not neglected—for the Government they are lighting to destroy ests getting out timber for a raft, on which they will attempt to make their escape.

Cantuin Hamilton has been six miles up that theoretical knowledge of wartare the the Youghicomico, and had conversed with experients of many battles. Chosing his own position for a fight and his own time, effectually surprising our force, which was much interior to his own in numbers, he was successfully held in check for twelve hours, and when reinforcements the next day reduced the odds a little between the two contending armies, BRAUREUMED, the Southern idol, received such a thrushing as cannot fail to reduce him to the ordinary proportions of oreated beings. He has fallen from his high position, his godship has deserted him, and he is disgraced in the eyes of the South.-Davis never loved him, and will probably make this the occasion for justifying what he

has long sought, his removal. P. G. T. BEACHEGARD, your glory is fied. You enjoy the distinguished bonor of having fired the first gun at Fort Sumter, for which WENDELL PHILLIPS and secessionists generally have applauded you, and that is all. You have lived long on fictitious tame, Prren, and have been lauded to the skies as an ovincible warrior, but the first time you some up to the scratch with our Western poys you are thrashed within an loch of your inte. Peren, fareweil! Yen have penned your last Epistle to the Corinthians, and are now, together with your army, distributing harried and promise tous tracks in the direcand our kind advice is, go where you nin't known, change your name, and do something honest for a living, and if anytody asks you how you lost your Fin, tell them it was torn off by a thrashing machine; and a pretty big tora-hing machine it was too. Peren, so you

Sale of the Magnolia's Cargo.

One thousand bales of New Orleans cotton, which fell into the hands of the Inited States Government when the rebel steamer Magnolia was captured, while attempting to run the blockade, were sold at public auction yesterday by Mr. David H. Burdett, in pyrsuance of the order of the United States Marshal for the Southern District of Florida. A large company of buyers, representing the manufacturing interests from all parts of the country, was present, among whom were the leading firms of Boston, Providence, New. Bedford, Pittsfield, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, thus evidencing the interest that is felt in the supply of this important staple. The competition was active and spirited, and the price obtained very full, establishing an advance of two cents on the quotations of the previous day. Lots one to ninety-three inclusive, comprising about four hundred and thirteen thousand pounds, were bought by Messrs Reynolds & Co. at 293, 273, 265 and 2314 cents per pound, realizing in the aggregate something in the neighborhood of \$113,000. Lots 94 to 110, stained cotton, were knocked down to Wall & Co. at 26% cents per pound. Lot 111, containing 3,683 pounds of the same description, was bought by Mr. Smith at 25 cents. Eighteen bags loose cotton and pickings (1,002 pounds) were knocked down to Hunter & Co. at 16 % cents. Two bales in old sails, 934 pounds, were bought by Hiram Benner at 2415 cents. The whole amount of this sale is nearly \$123,000. The auctioneer announced that the Magnolia will be sold this day (Wednesday) at twelve b'clock. The vessel, with all her tackle, &c., except the of April, elludes to a terrible accident Livot gun aft, will be put up "without reserve," and knocked down, as in all ordinary cases, to the highest bidder. On Thursday 600 bales of sea island cotton will be sold at the Wall street sales room. It is a very superior article .- N. Y. Herald, 9th.

> A jolly fellow hud an office next to A doctor's. One day an elderly gentleman of the old fogy school blundered into the wrong shop. "Dr. X. in?" "Don't live here," says P., who was in full scribble o'er some important papers, without looking up. "Oh! thought this was his office." "Next door." "Pray sir, can you tell me has the doctor many patients?" "Not living." The old gentleman was never heard of in the vicinity again, but the story was that Dr. X, threatened to sue P. for libel. However he came to think better of it,

WAS ablen from the lower wharf on a started as the I give a suitable reward for bls delivery stable of H. H. Hanner, Front street JAS I SEIMERT,